

PRICE THREEPENCE.

WILLIAM DRYNAN,)
JOHN DAWSON,) Trustees.

(From the *Australian*, April 7.)

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But here comes a boat across our bows, and nearly under our paddle-wheel. They ought to know better, they have been at something else for the last two hours but have been off. As they come, I wonder what a queer-looking lot they are. Are they men or are they women? That extraordinary looking being in a conglomeration of coat, petticoat, and blanket, to what sex does it belong? Is castile-grogan for men or for women? In the first glance are unintelligible, but when I trouble some of Jack to ask him (the second mate), threw a joke to it, the metallic features opened into a grin, and it turned out to be a woman. There were three other such creatures in the boat, and two other beings, who turned out to be men. When they were gone, I saw the last of the aborigines, and in our next we shall have something to say about them.

It should make the heart of a journalist leap with pride, as M. Villard half-ironically says, to feel that he is engaged in such a struggle as this:—"Here in my small room, I am alone, and I am alone, where I am stifled in summer and frozen in winter. I am a greater personage than all the financiers, and all the diplomats, and all the grand lords of the world, who ignore me, and fix their backs on this white sheet wall, according to my whim, bring ease or terror to the mighty men of the earth. This pen I am cutting can consolidate or undermine the throne of kings, and the power of the Pope, this very evening, between my cigar and my cup of tea; only I were not afraid of receiving an advertisement to-morrow." But the Press is not really so powerful as this. It is not the power of Government would have it appear. There is no magic power of the Press which can destroy Governments in a moment, as speedily as the poisons of Locusts carried off by obedient individuals in Nero's reign, or as like the worm that has eaten its way through the heart of the seasoned wines of the Borgias. While such journals are "all-powerful, others are completely powerless." This power and weakness depend in the first place on the talent and character of the writers, and the skill with which they are able to handle the truth or the falsehood of the opinions they accept and the principles they defend. If all the journalists in France were to unite in affirming that two and two made five, at midnight, or that M. Belmontet is a poet, they would do so, no one but M. Belmontet, and the public would merely shrug the public's shoulders. A writer who takes up these false facts in themselves and opposed to the right feelings of the people makes but a poor show. M. Vuillot is an excellent example. Few men have had in a higher degree the true journalist's talent, and no one can suspect his sincerity or impugn his loyalty and his devotion to the Republic. He has been converted to Ultramontanism, whom he has been so strenuous to human reason and to liberty? He has excited the fanaticism of a few spirits already fanatical, and he has flamed into a flame the fire which has already been kindled in the hearts of the fanatics of the organ of vehement sectarianism, and by that talent he has done infinite harm to the party he believed he was serving; for his facile exposition of his own feelings, and his own better knowledge, and has shown them in their true character, and rendering them more distasteful to the vast majority of the French people. So that, to say nothing of the influence of the liberty which the press possesses, the Government must be careful in suppressing the *Le Figaro*. The weapon thus broken in by M. Vuillot had no doubt slightly scratched the Government now and then, but it had given many a dangerous wound to the hands of the Government in England might turn to a good many of our writers, and say de *de fabula narratur*.

On the other hand, the moment a journal adopts principles which commend themselves to the mass, it becomes a power. It is not that such are struck against it fortify instead of weakening it, but that it receives them with dignity; men who do not agree see its principles give it their sympathies when they see its power. Every party has a party, an overwhelming party, and the Government is no exception. The organs are frequently converted to the ideas which are thus supported by the heroism of passionate conviction, and the Government, which are in this manner defended have on their side the power of truth and all the force of reason, their advocacy is an irresistible success. It is in fact the greatest impetus to a

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If we look into tales of death by violence, we shall see in very many cases some such preparation for a coming calamity as that which we have just seen, compared with the horror which the account excited in those who hear or read of them. This would appear to be notably the case in some kinds of railway accidents. The shock of the fear of a collision has sometimes preceded by many numbers the actual collision, and has unhurt from such a catastrophe relate that they suddenly became conscious of something happening or about to happen, and knew nothing more till the collision had taken place. In some cases, the men or boys uppermost, or contorted in some of the more strange ways in which the human body is found to be contorted after accidents of this kind. There has been no blow to account for a loss of consciousness, and the accident has been a sudden one, and the nature and yet outcome of a very complicated and difficult nature has been achieved, and a space of time has passed which cannot by any means be called instantaneous. The accident has been a sudden one, and the collision to come to an end, and the transported passenger finds himself settled and stationary. A Scotch physician who was in a bad railway accident some years ago, described himself sitting at the top of the carriage, which then he was not aware of, and unhurt, as if he could not have been thrown there, indeed, from the nature of the case he could not have been. How he had got there he had no conception, and he did not know how he had been carried or in any way helped there. His nervous system was so completely thrown out of gear that he never recovered from the shock. It can scarcely be doubted that the shock came upon him in any form whatever during the interval between his leaving the carriage and his finding himself quietly settled on the cutting, many yards away from the ruined train, he would have met it without conscious-

It is a comfort to think of such things in these days, when steam locomotion and steam machinery bring to us many household horrors of a dreadful death to children and the aged. Surely, in the face of the terrible catastrophe in the Bay of Biscay, it is a great comfort to think that a similar effect is often produced, though perhaps not to so high a degree, by fatigue, by exposure to wet and cold, by prolonged exertion, and by the sea. Surely, there has especially and to a very high degree this effect been produced, and its influence will constantly say, "Do with me what you will." If he were to fall overboard he is sure he should make no effort to save himself. If he is told that he will be rescued, he will not care. He has no selfish interest for him. In these days, when the *London* went down, long before a tenth part of the passengers could have become accustomed to the notion of the vessel, we may be sure that there were many who would have willingly surrendered their lives for them to have that knowledge in which the worst of the situation which each fresh death brings to us on land. And of the rest large numbers must have been tired to resignation, tired by the efforts at self-protection, and so nobly made by the sailors, and the very intenseness of which precluded the possibility of much agony of anticipation while such exertions were made. Many again of those whose sex or age or constitution rendered them to be somewhat inactive spectators of all that was going on were doubtless only half alive to their trials. The discovery of the vessel on which the sea was making clear beaches, the numbers of cold and the release of the elements of the sea, the deafening of the ship,—all these and many more influences would beat with force to reduce persons of weak constitution to a half-regardless state, some time before death was made a reality.

There is nothing of horror in the death of the mothers. The captain, retaining command of the vessel and his charge to the last moment; the mate whose hand was still on the engine as the ship went down; the others who collected men who observed the scene and watched her sink.

(From the London Evening Star January 2.)

When any serious accident happens to a rural labourer in the majority of cases, he is at once

One of the most valuable features of the village

As many of our readers may like to be acquainted with the details of these village hospitals, we cannot

It must not be supposed that the cases treated are

ut the length and breadth of the land.

Appendix 1: *Flowchart of the study*

and intended to be the most powerfully armed vessel

square head, so as to form a gun-port from which

The objections that may be raised against the Royal Alfred as an armoured ship are—the inherent weak-

The ship will be propelled by a two-bladed Griffith's

ur 7-inch muzzle loading wrought iron rifled 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton

armour. The top of the battery was to be closed by a fore-and-aft grating of massive iron bars placed

M. DU CHAILLU BEFORE THE ROYAL.

The President introduced to the meeting his friend M. Du Chaillu, to whom he was sure that

Professor Owen then spoke in support of the veracity of M. Du Chaillu, remarking that all the

had made.

The meeting then separated.

The vergers of Ely Cathedral were startled by the appearance of an aristocratic party of visitors lately.

keep himself posted as to the political tendencies of his

THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES

(From the New York Herald.)

THE extraordinary proceedings of Congress with regard to Mexico the first days of the session cannot fail to produce a sterling effect on the other side of the

Atlantic. Maximilian, too, as well as his mother, will find in them matter for serious thought. Our correspondent in Mexico says that the appointment of General Logan as Minister to the Juarez Government

General Logan as stimulus to the latter Government, and the emphatic words of General Grant against the French-Austrian occupation of that neighbouring republic, "produced a profound sensation." If these mutterings of the storm had such an effect, what effect will the action of Congress have

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unwilling people. For all wrongs never outraged human rights than the present occupation of Mexico by the French. We sympathize with our countrymen in France. We sympathize with our countrymen in Mexico, and firmly believe in the coming deliverance.

General Grant's reply was: "I hope that you will exert all your influence to prevent that, but there is one sentiment uttered that is mine, and that is the one touchstone of the future of Mexico."

We might refer to the President's "Message, which is the principle of American policy; and we might notice the unanimity with which the Press, public speakers and the people everywhere express the opinion that the President is right; but this is the most important of any, and calls for special attention.

On the 11th of last month Mr. Wade, of Ohio, in introducing the following preamble and resolution, to the Senate, and Mr. Schenk, of the same State, in the House:

"Whereas in a letter of instructions dated July 3, 1862, directed to General Forey, commanding the French forces in Mexico, the Emperor of the French has declared that he will not permit his troops to remain on this continent by declaring that it is his intention to establish a monarchy in Mexico, which would restore to the nation the order and stability of their strength and prestige, guarantee security to the French West India colonies and those of Spain, secure the internal and establish the influence of France in the centre of America; and whereas, in pursuance of said policy, an attempt has been made to establish a monarchy in Mexico, contrary to the wishes of the people, and to support Maximilian in his usurped power by European troops, and whereas, in pursuance of other acts of violence to the spirit of the age and humanity, the so-called Emperor of Mexico by a decree and regulation dated September 5, 1865, practically re-established slavery in his dominions; and whereas, on the 24th of October 3, 1865, has violated the usages of civilized warfare by denying

to the Mexican republican troops the rights of belligerents, and ordering their execution wherever found within twenty-four hours after capture; there-fore be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled—First, That we contemplate with profound regret the attitude of affairs in Mexico, and the most profound solicitude. Second, That the attempt to subvert one of the Republican Governments of this continent by a foreign power, and to establish on its ruins a military dictatorship, is a gross violation of the law, is opposed to the declared policy of the United States Government, offensive to our people, and contrary to the spirit of our institutions. Third, That, in the face of the above, the Government of the United States has taken such steps concerning this grave matter as will vindicate the recognised policy and protect the honour and interests of our Government."

The matter was referred to the committees of the Senate and House on the subject of the relations of the United States to Mexico.

same effect, all of which were well received. In truth there appears to be but one opinion. These

gentlemen have a keen perception of the way the popular current runs. We suppose the resolutions asking the President for information respecting Mexico will be responded to immediately after the adjournment, and we have no doubt the resolutions referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs will soon be acted upon. Congress is reticent with regard to England. Members seem to think we can afford to wait awhile

for a settlement of the Alabama claims and other outstanding questions, but not so about Mexico. Had the United States been able to settle the claims, it requires an early solution. This earnestness on the part of Congress, taken in connection with public sentiment and the emphatic declarations of our great generals, must create a sensation in Europe and make the European powers take notice of the movement.

There is one feature in this Mexican movement Congress worthy of serious notice. The men who take a lead in it are nearly all extreme Radicals. They are emphatically the war party. They made so much money out of our civil war, and acquired so much influence in the country, that they are ready to plunge us into another war. Their immediate objects are ended by the suppression of the rebellion. They will not give up those spoils if they can hold on to them. They know, too, that with the restoration of peace their political power vanishes. The Jacobins of France, who were the planning party, plunged France into a war with all Europe for the purpose of holding power, and to cover up their treacherous crimes. They dreaded the reaction that peace would bring, and consequently kept the country in a constant state of war. The nature is the same throughout all times, and history is being constantly repeated. Our American Jacobins have the same character as those of France, and if they were not restrained would do deeds as infamous as the French type. The Robespierres, the Marat, and the Stevensons are the Robespierres, Couthons, Marats of this revolutionary period in America. It will require all the modification and firmness of President Johnson to prevent us from being precipitated into a great foreign war by this class of men, who are very great conspirators and accomplished politicians.

There is no denying the fact that a very terrible state of affairs exists on the Rio Grande border. A spark, an accident, might light up the flames of war. But, as we said before, we have confidence in the moderation, firmness and sagacity of the President to carry us through the difficulty.

What then it may be asked, shall we abandon Mexico and the Monroe doctrine? By no means. The French and the Austrian Archduke must leave. Their occupation of Mexico under false pretences is a stain upon the honor of the United States. The Americans cannot live under such a menace—under such a defiance to our long-established and cherished policy. In reality, French intervention is a part of the war, as General Sheridan expressed it, and we must carry it on to the end. The French and the Austrians remain on this continent. But we think our purpose can be accomplished without a war. If not, we are ready for it, and have no fear of the result. We know our own resources are equal to any emergency, and we are confident that if we will, we should be too glad to see France and the United States at war, for she would profit by it. The most effective way of saving the difficulty would be to get against intercourse Act with France. If the United States Government should tell Mexico—nay, if he will not give our Government to understand that he will withdraw within a reasonable time, a Non-intercourse Act ought to be passed. This immense market for French goods being closed, the French would be forced to turn to other foreign markets and commercial classes. It would be a positive benefit to us by cutting off a vast amount of extravagance and stimulating our own manufactures. This would be an earthquake under the feet of the imperial dynasty, and we are confident that the Emperor would abandon his ridiculous theories and turn the Latin race on this continent, and take away his Latin troops to put down revolution at home. We have said repeatedly that it appeared to us that France would be the first to leave Napoleon. Now, looking at the signs of the times, we are more certain than ever that she will be the first to leave. She will be so unless she withdraws within a short time.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES

(From the New York Herald.)

THE extraordinary proceedings of Congress with regard to Mexico the first days of the session cannot fail to produce a startling effect on the other side of the Atlantic. The subject has been discussed in the United States and in them matter for serious thought. Our correspondent in Mexico says that the appointment of General Logan as Minister to the Juarez Government, and the emphasis laid upon the fact that the United States had no intention of recognizing the French-Austrian occupation of that neighbouring republic, "produced a profound sensation." If these meetings of the storm had such an effect, what effect will the news of the President's visit to Mexico and France? The President's appointment of Logan was full of meaning. None of our prominent military men have ever spoken more wisely than he has done. He has been in the front of the war since its outbreak after a long interval.

in which we had no Minister residing there, and at the very time when the fortunes of Juárez were represented as being in a most deplorable state. It was therefore considered in the mildest manner possible, of the fixed policy of this country as understood by the Monroe doctrine. It was a notice to the Emperor Napoleon and Maximilian, to let them know that we were determined to interpose our power to avoid trouble with the United States. The language of our reticent but frank plenipotentiary, Mr. Gessner, was, "We are the friends of General-in-chief," referred to as having produced a profound sensation. It was a public meeting at which he was present. —

Our ambassador had striven to establish a sister republic. Maximilian, by secret arms, had been forced upon her brave and unwilling people. For our wrongs never outraged our humanity more than when we saw the people of another human rights than the United States. We were not to be satisfied with our sister republic. We were to be satisfied with our sister republic in her hour of need, and firmly believe in her coming deliverance. —

General Grant's reply was, — "I am not doing any thing more than thanking you; but there is one sentiment that is mine, and that is the one touching the future of Mexico." —

Mr. Blair, the President's Message, which was though moderate in tone, is very decided as to the principle of American policy; and we might notice the unanimity with which the Congress, the public speakers, and the press have rallied on the subject. But the movement in Congress is the most

On the 11th of last month Mr. Wade,

troate the following preamble and resolutions in the Senate, and Mr. Schenk, of the same State, in the House:

"Whereas in a letter of instructions dated July 3, 1862, directed to General Forey, commanding the French forces in Mexico, the Emperor of the French declared the policy of his Government on this continent, declaring that it was his intention to establish a monarchy in Mexico, which would restore to the Atlantic States all the rights of the people, and, in exchange, guarantee security to the French West India colonies and those of Spain, secure the interests and establish the influence of France in the centre of America, and prevent the people of the United States from taking possession of the Gulf of Mexico, from which they would command the Antilles and South America, and so become the only dispenser of the products of the New World; and whereas, in pursuance of said policy, the Emperor has been endeavoring to establish a monarchy in Mexico, contrary to the wishes of the people, and to support Maximilian in his usurpation by European troops; and whereas, the people of the United States, in the spirit of the age and humanity, the so-called Emperor of Mexico by a decree and regulation dated September 5, 1865, practically re-established slavery in his empire, and by a decree dated October 1, 1865, has violated the usage of civilized warfare by denying

to the Mexican republican troops the rights of belligerents, and ordering their execution wherever

found within twenty-four hours after capture; therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled—First, That we contemplate the present condition of affairs in the republic of Mexico with the most profound solicitude, and we are deeply grieved to observe that the Government of that country has become the servant of the Republican Governments of this continent by a foreign power, and to establish on its ruins a monarchy, sustained solely by European bayonets, is opposite to the feelings of the American people, and is especially offensive to our people, and contrary to the spirit of our institutions. Third, that the President of the United States be requested to take the steps necessary to draw the means to vindicate the recognised policy and protect the honour and interests of our Government."

The matter was referred to the committees of the Senate and House on Foreign Affairs. Other resolutions were introduced, but they were all rejected with the same effect, all of which were well received. In truth, there appears to be but one opinion. These gentlemen have a keen perception of the way the present administration has been managed, and are asking the President for information respecting Mexico will be responded to immediately after the adjournment, and we have no doubt that the President will be able to give the House on Foreign Affairs will soon be acted upon. Congress is reticent with regard to England. Members seem to think we can afford to wait awhile for the result of the negotiations with England. On outstanding questions, but not so about Mexico. They evidently act upon the impression that this affair

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foreign war by this class of men, who want great contracts, and to secure a long lease of political power. There is no denying the fact that the military has been

There is no denying the fact that a very Mexican state of mind prevails in Rio de Janeiro. It is not only the people, but even the Government, who are inclined to believe that in the event of an accident, my light up the flames of war. But, as we said before, we have confidence in the moderation, firmness, and sagacity of the President to carry us through any difficulties.

What then, it may be asked, shall we abandon Mexico and the Monroe doctrine? By no means. The French and the Austrian Archduke must leave. Their occupation of Mexico under false pretences is a standing insult to the rights of the great Republic. The Americans cannot live under such a menace—under such a defiance to our long-established and cherished policy. I believe, French intervention is a part, a necessary part, of the great mischief that the war will not be properly closed up while the French and Austrians remain on this continent. But we think our purpose can be accomplished, without a resort to arms. We know our own resources are equal to any emergency. We have no fear of England. She would be too glad to see France and Austria expelled from the continent of America, and to buy it. The most effective way of solving the difficulty would be to get all non-intercourse Act with France. If Napoleon consents to send troops to Mexico, and if it is understood that he will not understand that he will withdraw within a reasonable time, a non-intercourse Act ought to be passed. This immense market for French goods being closed, the English and American goods would be sold in the French and commercial classes. It would be a positive benefit to us by cutting off a vast amount of extravagance and stimulating our own manufactures. This would be a great advantage to us.

imperial dynasty. We rather suspect the shrewd Emperor would abandon his ridiculous theories about the Latin race on this continent, and take away his Latin troops to put down revolution at home. We have said repeatedly that it appeared to us that Mexico would be the Moscow to the third Napoleon. Looking at the signs of the times, we are persuaded it will be so unless he withdraws within a short time from America.

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in which we had no Minister residing there, and at the very time when the fortunes of Juárez were represented as being in a most deplorable state. It was therefore considered in the mildest manner possible, of the fixed policy of this country as understood by the Monroe doctrine. It was a notice to the Emperor Napoleon and Maximilian, to let them know that we were determined to interpose our power to avoid trouble with the United States. The language of our reticent but frank plenipotentiary, Mr. Greville, was, "We are the friends of General-in-chief," referred to as having produced a profound sensation. It was a public meeting at which he was present. —

Our ambassador had striven to establish a sister republic. Maximilian, by secret arms, had been forced upon her brave and unwilling people. For our wrongs never outraged our human rights than the wrongs of Maximilian. We were bound to sympathize with our sister republic in her hour of need, and firmly believe in her coming deliverance. —

General Grant's reply was, — "I am not doing any thing more than thanking you; but there is one sentiment that is mine, and that is the one touching the future of Mexico." —

Mr. Blair, the President's Message, which, though moderate in tone, is very decided as to the principle of American policy; and we might notice the unanimity with which the Congress, public speakers, and every body, have rallied on ourselves on the subject. But the movement in Congress is the most

important of any, and calls for special attention. On the 11th of last month Mr. Wade, the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, Ohio, in a letter to the Hon. Secretary of the State, and Mr. Schenk, of the same State, in the House—

* Whereas in a letter of instructions dated July 1862, directed to General Forey, commanding the French troops in Mexico, the President indicated the policy concerning the war on this continent by declaring that it is his intention to establish a monarchy in Mexico, and to support it by all the force on this side of the Atlantic all their strength and prestige, guarantee security to the French Viceroy of India colonies and those of Spain, secure the interests and establish the influence of France in the continent of America, and that the United States, after having taken possession of the Gulf of Mexico, from which they would command the Antilles and South America, and so become the only power in the Western Hemisphere, should not, whereas, in pursuance of said policy, an attempt has been made to establish a monarchy in Mexico, contrary to the wishes of the people, and to support which the United States has furnished troops, arms, and whereas, among other acts contrary to the spirit of the age and humanity, the so-called Emperor of Mexico by a decree and regulation dated September 5, 1865, practically established slavery in this domain, and by a decree dated October 1865, has violated the usages of civilized warfare by denying

to the Mexican republican troops the rights of belligerents, and ordering their execution wherever found within twenty-four hours after capture; therefore it is

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled—First, That we contemplate the present condition of the Republic of Mexico with deep and profound solicitude. Second, That the attempt to subvert one of the Republican Governments of this continent by a foreign power, and to establish on its ruins a military dictatorship, is a gross violation of the law as opposed to the declared policy of the United States Government, offensive to our people, and contrary to the spirit of our institutions. Third, That, as the National Government has not yet taken the steps which such a grave matter as this requires, it is the duty of the Senate and House of Representatives to take such steps concerning this grave matter as will vindicate the recognised policy and protect the honour and interests of our Government."

The matter was referred to the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. Other resolutions were submitted by Senators and members to the same effect, all of which were well received. In truth, there appears to be but one opinion. These gentlemen are too keenly alive to the rights of the popular current run. We suppose the resolutions asking the President for information respecting Mexico will be responded to immediately after the adjournment, and we have no doubt that resolutions referred to committees on Foreign Affairs will soon be acted upon. Congress is reticent with regard to England. Members seem to think we can afford to wait awhile for the settlement of the Cuban question. There are outstanding questions, but not so about Mexico. They evidently act upon the impression that this affair

There is one feature in this Mexican movement which cannot be overlooked. The movement has taken a lead in it are nearly all extreme Radicals. They are emphatically the war party. They made so much money out of our civil war, and acquired so much of our country, that they are ready to plunge us into another war. Their immediate ends are ended by the suppression of the rebellion. They will not give up those spoils if they can hold on to them. They know, too, that with the restoration of their empire, their political rights will be lost. The Jacobins of the French Revolution plunged France into a war with all Europe for the purpose of holding power, and to cover up the crimes of their revolution. They dread the reaction that peace would bring, and consequently kept the country in a continual state of war. Human nature is the same throughout all times, and history is the same throughout all ages. We must have the same character as those of France, and if they were not restrained would do deeds as infamous as their prototypes. The Sumners, Washburns, and Stephens are the Bonapartes, Wadsworths, Harbors of this revolutionary period. America will require all the modification and firmness of President Johnson to prevent us from being precipitated into a great

foreign war by this class of men, who would be great contributors to the success of the war, and the destruction of the Republic. There is no denying the fact that a very ticklish state of affairs exists on the Rio Grande border. A spark, an accident, may light up the flames of war. But, as we are, we are, and we must be prepared to meet the emergency, and sagacity of the President to carry us through the difficulty.

"What then, it may be asked, shall we abandon Mexico and the Monroe doctrine? By no means. I do not desire to desert the long-cherished and cherished policy. In reality, French intervention is the result of the war, as General Sheridan expressed it, and the war will not be properly closed up while the French and Austrians remain on this continent. But we must pursue our policy, and we must be prepared for war. If not, we are ready for it, and have no fear of the result. We know our own resources are equal to any emergency. We have no fear of England. We must be prepared to meet the pressure upon the United States at war, for she would profit by it. The most effective way of saving the difficulty would be to get ag[ain] Non-Intercourse Act with Mexico repealed. If the French troops are withdrawn from Mexico, if he will not give our Government cause to understand that he will withdraw within a reasonable time, a Non-Intercourse Act ought to be passed. This immediate effect, for French goods being closed, the Emperor would soon feel the pressure upon the wool and commercial classes. It would be a positive benefit to us by cutting off a vast amount of extravagance and stimulating our own manufactures. This would be a great benefit to the United States, and

imperial dynasty. We rather suspect the shrewd Emperor would abandon his ridiculous theories about the Latin race on this continent, and take away his Latin troops to put down revolution at home. We have said repeatedly that it appeared to us that Mexico would be the Moscow to the third Napoleon. Looking at the signs of the times, we are persuaded it will be so unless he withdraws within a short time from America.

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General Grant's reply was "I hope that you will exert this influence to the best advantage uttered that is mine, and the future of Mexico."

We might refer to the President's Message, which was though moderate in tone, is very plain and direct, and expresses the unanimity with which the Press, and the people everywhere express the subject. But the movement is Congress important of any, and calls for special attention. On the 15th of March Mr. Lincoln introduced the following preamble and resolutions in the Senate, and Mr. Schenck, of the same State, in the House:

"Whereas in a letter of instructions dated July 3, 1862, directed to General Forey, commanding the French troops in Mexico, the President has indicated the policy concerning the United States on this continent by declaring that it was his intention to establish a monarchy in Mexico, which would restore to the people of Mexico all the rights and prerogatives, guarantee security to the French West India colonies and those of Spain, secure the internal peace and establish the influence of France in the centre of America, and prevent the people of the United States from taking possession of the territory of Mexico, and command the Artillery and South America, and so become the only dispensers of the products of the New World; and whereas, in pursuance of said policy, an attempt has been made to establish a monarchy in Mexico, controlled by a private European power, and whereas Maximilian in his usurpation by European soldiers; and whereas, among other acts contrary to the spirit of the age and humanity, the so-called Emperor of Mexico by a decree and regulation dated September 15, 1865, practically re-established slavery in all his dominions, and by a decree dated October 3, 1865, has violated the usage of civilized warfare by denying

There is one feature in this Mexican movement which cannot be overlooked. The movement has taken a lead in it are nearly all extreme Radicals. They are emphatically the war party. They made so much money out of our civil war, and acquired so much of our country, that they are ready to plunge us into another war. Their immediate ends are ended by the suppression of the rebellion. They will not give up those spoils if they can hold on to them. They know, too, that with the restoration of their empire, their political rights will be lost. The Jacobins of the French Revolution plunged France into a war with all Europe for the purpose of holding power, and to cover up the crimes of their revolution. They dread the reaction that peace would bring, and consequently kept the country in a continual state of war. Human nature is the same throughout all times, and history is the same throughout all ages. We must have the same character as those of France, and if they were not restrained would do deeds as infamous as their prototypes. The Sumners, Washburns, and Stephens are the Bonapartes, Wadsworths, Harbors of this revolutionary period. America will require all the modification and firmness of President Johnson to prevent us from being precipitated into a great

imperial dynasty. We rather suspect the shrewd Emperor would abandon his ridiculous theories about the Latin race on this continent, and take away his Latin troops to put down revolution at home. We have said repeatedly that it appeared to us that Mexico would be the Moscow to the third Napoleon. Looking at the signs of the times, we are persuaded it will be so unless he withdraws within a short time from America.

